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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Rothermel's Painting.

BILLS PASSED.

The Pittsburgh Park Bill.

BORDER CLAIMS KILLED.

THE CIVIL CODE.

Investigating Coal Mines

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS introduced and had passed a resolution postponing the date at which Rothermel shall surrender to the Commonwealth his Gettysburg battle piece to February 22d, 1872.

THE PARK.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company.

HOUSE BILLS.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Collateral loan bank of Pittsburgh.

A supplement for Woods Run Savings fund and loan association of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the School Board of South Pittsburgh to borrow money.

Providing for the completion of the Erie Marine Hospital.

Repealing the act of 1861 relative to the Westminster Collegiate Institute.

Authorizing the authorities of St. Clair to grade and pave certain streets and construct sewers.

Also, Mr. ROBB'S House Pittsburgh Public Park bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE BORDER BILL KILLED.

The Border County Claim bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 52 to 44 and is killed beyond recovery this session.

THE CIVIL CODE.

The House refused to concur in the Senate resolution authorizing the Speakers of both Houses to meet and appoint three members from each House to revise the civil code and make a printed report to the next Legislature.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. ELLIOTT called up the Senate supplement to the apportionment bill. Passed.

COAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HUMPHREYS' joint resolution for the appointment of three commissioners by the Governor to investigate the present condition of the bituminous coal mines was warmly discussed and defended by Messrs. Humphrey and Schnatterly and passed on a first reading.

FINALLY.

All the bills telegraphed yesterday as passing first reading passed finally.

ADJOURNING.

Mr. WHITE made an ineffectual attempt to introduce the concurrent resolution adjourning the House from Friday till Thursday of next week.

PHILADELPHIA

Compositors' Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The contest came off this morning between two compositors for the prizes offered by the proprietors of the *Ledger* for the swiftest type-setting. George Greenberg set 1,877 ems and Richard McLean 1,627 ems in an hour. The competition extends to compositors in other cities of the States and Canada, and takes place to-day. The principal prize is a silver six inch composing stick.

THE MAKING OF THE NEW JERSEY ROADS.

The report that the Reading Rail Road offered bonds in a million dollars for the lease of the United Rail Roads of New Jersey in addition to the terms offered by the Pennsylvania Company is discredited here. Gowen as before stated has declared that he and his Company did not desire to lease unless the Pennsylvania Company declined and then would only lease entire. Gowen merely says but if necessary would take the entire works as he would get some party to take the Rail Roads off his hands. It is hardly possible that a proposition of this indefinite character will command any great attention from the stockholders though it is said there will be some further developments at the meeting at Trenton, to-day.

MORE OF THAT LEASE.

The stockholders of the Camden & Amboy Railroad and Delaware & Raritan Canal met to-day and elected their old Directors by large majorities in John Bull fashion. There were seven against and nine in favor of lessing to the Pennsylvania Company. The Directors of the New Jersey Railroad are largely in favor of the lease.

Nothing is definitely known of the new proposition of the Reading Railway Company. Some of the directors, and most of the shareholders, hold that what they are paying more or less, the matter of the lease was not open to further negotiation, as the bargain was already concluded with the consolidation Canal Company. The lease is still in the hands of the committee not yet completed.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Diocesan Episcopal Convention is in session here to-day. Rev. Dr. Howe presiding in the absence of Bishop Stevens, from illness. The meeting opened with religious services. The Bishop expects to be recovered sufficiently to read the annual charge at noon to-morrow.

ANNUAL REPORT.

At the Convention of Episcopal Bishops the annual report was read. It states that the division of the Diocese will be completed before the assembling of the next Convention. The Convention endorsed a resolution of confidence on the decease of Judge Conyngham.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

The case of St. Clement's Church came up to-day in the Court of Common Pleas upon application for an injunction restraining the setting vestry from dismissing the Rector, and was postponed until the 20th.

THE MINERS.

A dispatch from Pottsville says: "At a meeting of miners held this afternoon, arbitration was decided upon. Everything has been arranged, and immediate resumption will take place."

DEAD.

Wm. Hamilton, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, died this morning, aged eighty-one. He been connected with the Institute forty years.

SCRANTON.

The Killed in Tuesday's Riot.

SCRANTON, May 10.—The bodies of three murdered laborers were found this morning in the swamp near Briggs' shaft. During the riot yesterday, when the laborers were routed they fled into this swamp followed by the infuriated miners where these three men were beaten and kicked to death.

THE IRISH MINERS.

The Irish miners and laborers held a meeting last night and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We Irish citizens in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company have been maltreated in an attempt to follow our lawful pursuits.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the cowardly and dastardly assaults of to-day is a fair sample of premeditated assassination of Irishmen.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Mayor in not sending aid to us after the notice being given him by the committee, who were sent to apprise him of the effusion of human blood.

Resolved, That we, Irishmen, laborers and miners throughout this district, disperse and stand aloof from all further disturbances respecting union and fraternity with Welshmen in the future.

Resolved, That we, Irish miners, do pledge ourselves to go in heart and hand with the laborers in their movements.

Resolved, That we get our names enrolled and resume work with them as soon as the company are prepared for work.

Resolved, That we in future band ourselves together and be prepared for any further assault.

Resolved, That we call on all good citizens, Americans, Germans, Scotch, and others, to join with us in our present endeavor to protect ourselves, our homes, families, industry and labor, and that we all participate in friendly greetings and will try to give our assistance irrespective of the assassins of to-day.

HEARTRENDING.

It was heartrending to hear the recital of several men who narrowly escaped the mind lives, which was corroborated by forty men.

Martin McDonnell, who was taken home in a wagon, and who was then in a dying condition, says: "I made my way to a clump of trees. I was followed and overtaken by seven men who called out, 'You Irish son of a b—h.' Seven men struck me with billies' and left me insensible. One hour afterward came back and raised me up and asked me could I walk. I tried to get on my knees. As soon as he saw I was going he struck me in the mouth and ear. I knew not what became of me until I found myself at home surrounded by my friends."

ERIE.

The Prize Fight.

ERIE, PA., May 10.—From 1,000 to 2,000 strangers are now in the City, consisting of delegations of the sporting fraternity from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and the principal Cities, waiting to take Steamers to convey them to the battle ground to witness the fight between Mace and Coburn to-morrow. Boats leave between one and two o'clock in the morning for some point on the Canada shore, but the exact locality is not known. The crowd is very orderly and it is expected it will be a fair fight.

U. S. SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1871.

SENATE.

Half an hour before noon the floor of the Senate chamber was well filled with Senators and others, and the meetings of personal friends and old associates was marked with great cordiality. There was a fair attendance in the galleries. The general topic of conversation was the probable duration of the session. Ten days or two weeks seemed the period almost universally fixed for its continuance.

A PRAYER.

The Senate opened with prayer at noon by Dr. Newman, Chaplain, in the course of which he said: "Heavenly Father, may it please Thee that all national envy and jealousy shall ceased that swords may be turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks —when peace on earth and good will to man shall be the universal prayer of all the human race upon the United States and Great Britain. We invoke Thy benediction in wisdom and peace. By no satanic influence and errors of statesmanship may the peaceful relations of those two powers be interrupted for a moment. May all the people be united in good example for the peaceful settlement of the great questions now pending. In conclusion, the Chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the President and Vice President, and the Senate.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation convoking this extraordinary session was then read, when on motion of Mr. ANTHONY it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was now ready to receive any communication, he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Anthony and Casserly were appointed such committee.

HOUR OF MEETING.

It was ordered that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN it was resolved that the standing committees of the Senate be, and they are hereby reappointed for and during the present session and that the Vice President will fill any vacancy which may exist.

A RECESS.

The Senate then took a recess until 1 o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the Senate Mr. ANTHONY from the committee appointed to wait on the President reported they had performed their duty and that the President had informed them he would immediately send to the Senate a communication in writing.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to Friday next.

Mr. SUMNER—Why not make it a later day? The resolution was adopted.

REPORTS.

On motion of Mr. MERRILL, Vermont, it was resolved that the President be requested to furnish the Senate the copy of the reports made by Hon. Wm. Whiting, as Solicitor of the War Department upon any claims made or subjects of foreign legislation for compensation in consequence of the war against the rebellious States from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and which are supposed to be on file at the State Department.

THE TREATY.

Gen. POMEROY then appeared announcing he had been directed by the President to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The treaty was then handed to the Vice-President and immediately Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive Session a few minutes after one o'clock to-day.

The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High Commission which occupied about an hour.

Mr. CAMERON Chairman of the Committee on foreign relations made a brief statement to the effect that the treaty was honorable to both countries and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped that the treaty would receive the approval of the Senate and suggested it be given to the press of the country, but to this several Senators interposed objections as they could see no reason for departing from the uniform practice of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER is reported as saying he did not approve some portions of the treaty, and thought they ought to be amended. He, like Cameron, said the public should be furnished with the full text of the treaty, so that when they might fully understand its provisions in advance of the final action on the treaty. He was of the opinion that the claims of British subjects should not have been incorporated in the treaty as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britian itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if it had been supposed they would have been expressed by our own Commissioners.

The simpler and better plan would have been to make a fair bill for the mutual claims and kindred depredations, but he would not ask its payment in the way of exemplary vindictive damages. Other matters might afterwards be adjusted. He did not, however indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not time to examine its features, some of which were of an important national character.

The question involved in injunction of secrecy so as to enable the press to publish the full text was not brought to vote.

The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. When it shall have been reported back with the recommendation that it be ratified, it will be for consideration and taken up as in committee on the whole, when everyone of the twenty-five articles in question, any article or to propose an amendment thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words and on each said question the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present will be requisite to decide, and when through the committee of the whole the Senate shall be relieved to the Senate, and the questions again be put thereon for confirmation, or for the new ones proposed requiring in a like manner the concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted. The votes so confirmed by the Senate are required to be reduced into the form of a ratification, as may have been decided, and must be proposed on a subsequent day, when any one shall again be free to move amendments either by inserting or leaving out words. In moving questions, two-thirds are requisite to carry an affirmative, as well as to order the final question to advise and consent to ratification in the form agreed to.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day, the Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting, continuing two hours. They will have another meeting to-morrow.

The reading of the treaty created a good impression, and the indications are that it will be ratified. Although the treaty was put in type at the instance of the Secretary of State, not more than eight copies were to-day in the possession of the members of the Senate, including those on the Committee of Foreign Relations. A message was sent to the Department for a fresh supply, but they were not obtained. The Senate is ordered the usual number to be printed for its own use.

A majority of the Senate are in favor of removing the injunction of secrecy so that the treaty may be now made public and this would have been the result but for a question being pressed to a vote this afternoon. It may come up in session on Friday to which time the Senate has adjourned.

BOSTON.

G. A. R

BOSTON, May 10.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled in John A. Andrew's Hall at noon, Gen. Logan in the chair. One hundred and fifty delegates were present from nearly every Northern State. Among the delegates were Gens. Owen Fairchild, Richard White, Barnard, Stannard, Chipman, Kilpatrick, Barnes, Underwood, Hales and Sprague. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The proceedings were with closed doors.

General Logan in his address said the Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization. We have but three objects which are obligatory upon its members—Unity of order, Fraternity among the members, chastity and loyalty to the government. The General addressed the audience of secrets, and hoped the influence of the order would be felt in times of relief from strife and asking them to use their influence to prevent the occasion of any future war. The following was voted in reply: Your congratulations are reciprocated. The Grand Army of the Republic are determined to have peace even if they must fight for it.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, the Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that M. Kimball, Thomas Talbot and Avery Plumer are the legal and successors to the original final trustees under the Birdell mortgage, and upon their complying with certain specified conditions, receivers will be called to their hands the property and franchise of the company.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Governor Claflin has appointed Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Livermore, of Cambridge, Justices of the Peace for Suffolk county. The appointments await confirmation by the Executive Council.

CONNECTICUT.

Jewell Elected Governor.

HARTFORD, May 10.—The Legislature convened at two o'clock this afternoon. In the House the committee on the canvass of the votes, reported Marshall Jewell elected Governor by eight votes majority, and also declared the election of other Republican State officers. A resolution declaring Jewell elected is now being debated.

The Senate passed some important bills and took a recess to await the action of the House of Representatives. The hall was crowded with spectators to hear the debate.

JEWELL DECLARED GOVERNOR.

In the House this evening the debate on the resolution declaring the election of Jewell Governor by the convention passed at 9:45 o'clock, by a vote of 123 to 100, a strict party vote. Seventeen members were absent or not voting. Resolutions declaring the Republican candidates elected for other offices were all passed and the House adjourned.

The Senate will take up the resolutions tomorrow at 10 o'clock and pass them. Governor Jewell and the other officers will take the oath of office as soon as notified and Governor Jewell will communicate his message to the Legislature on Tuesday next and arrangements for the public inauguration ceremonies and parade on that day will be made.

The Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, May 10.—The sugar crop for the district of Santiago De Cuba is about 18,000 hogsheads against 47,000 in 1870. The *Diario* this morning claims that the decrease in the island for the present, as against last year is 90,000 tons.

NEW YORK.

The Putnam Murder—The Hyde Park Riot—Reducing Fares to the West —Two Ruffians Captured—Clever Work—The Peace Union—Charges Against a Consul—Sent Up for Four Years—The Suffrage Association—The American Tract Society.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1871.

THE PUTNAM MURDER TRIAL.

It was rumored last evening that ex-Judge Stuart, the venerable counsel for Foster who murdered Putnam has been suddenly seized by an illness of a serious nature, and that the trial, which was set down for to-morrow morning will probably be postponed on that account. It is said, however, the District Attorney will admit of no further delay, but will press the immediate trial, even if a special counsel has to be assigned by the Court.

THE HYDE PARK RIOT.

A special from Scranton, Pa., at a late hour last night says: The sum total of the affair is three men seriously wounded, one a miner, three slightly wounded, and two women hurt. The Mayor of the city and the agents of the companies were on the ground soon after the main fight was over. There is no sign of another immediate outbreak, but if the laborers insist on resuming work more riots are expected. The actual strength of the new movement that has been agitated among the laborers the last few days is not sufficient to warrant any desirable results. The city is much excited over the affair, and the authorities are on the watch for further movements. News of a more peaceful nature has been received from the Delaware and Hudson Companies. The men and their delegates waited on Mr. West, Jr., Superintendent, this afternoon, and made the following proposition: That all the men enter the mines without the stated prices, and submit the question of wages to arbitration. The umpire is to be chosen before the resumption takes place. Mr. Weston immediately telegraphed to Mr. Dickson, who is in New York, and an answer is expected to-morrow. The delegates are confident that their proposition will be accepted. Mr. Dickson having not only suggested an arbitration at the former interview with him, but republished the settlement on the basis of the diamond car, and choosing the top vein of the carbondale as his standard, thus indicating probably his intention of acting independently of the Delaware and Lackawana and the Western Company.

MARTIAL LAW.—Scranton is reported as expected to live. Through the night rumors were rife that a raid will be made before morning on the Welsh quarter. The military body there is arming in self-defence, and the military have been sent over to the Hampton mines to-night.

CAPTURED.

At an early hour this A. M., Samuel Perris alias Welsh Sam, the leader of a gang of eastern bank robbers and forgers, was captured after several months chase at a house in Hoboken by Detective Captain Irving Wood of the United States Detective Service, assisted by local officers. Perris is under indictment for the robbery of the bank in Nashua, New Hampshire and Vermont, and also counterfeiting. Detectives followed him to England whence he fled after escaping from the officers in charge of cars at full speed. The detectives got on the track again yesterday and hunted him down to a house in Hoboken, where his wife had been living a month. Perris was known to be desperate and declared he would not be taken alive. He was surrounded in his bed at night and surprised him in bed at daybreak. He was very violent on the way to the New Haven train.

The notorious forger Geo. Hall was arrested at the Erie Depot in Jersey city last night, on information received from Detective Irving, who had been disposed of to New York dealers. Hall is the same person recently concerned in the forging of 25,000 dollars on Jay Cooke, about two years ago.

SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The American Suffrage Association held its third session this evening. A great crowd was present. Rev. Moses Coit Tyler, Michigan, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Lucy Stone made addresses advocating the extension of the suffrage to women. Rev. Gladden, Independent, not yet converted to woman suffrage, said that the society was to be reconstructed by deepening and extending the foundations of its work and by extending the franchise. Mrs. Grace Greenwood gave a humorous sketch of political affairs in Washington. Mr. Beecher was to have followed and Mrs. Livermore made a closing address.

REDUCING FARES TO THE WEST.

A reduction in passenger fares to the West has been inaugurated by the Erie Railway Company, and signed there is every hope that all competing lines is probable before the summer travel begins. The price of tickets to St. Paul, which has been reduced to the five per cent. by the Erie. The agents of the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Erie are now in session here to consult about dry goods and first class freight, and a new tariff schedule is adopted about the middle of May. At the same time new time tables for the summer, which have been several months in preparation, will also take effect.

FOUR YEARS.

Michael Martin was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree for stabbing to death Peter Welsh on the 17th of March, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Judge Bedford in passing sentence expressed a hope that the Legislature would after the ridiculous law which prescribed so light a punishment for the offense, remarking, if the deceased had lived and the prisoner been prosecuted for feloneous assault he might have been sent to prison for ten years.

SHERIDAN ROME.

General Sheridan and Gen. Lincoln and Tad arrived in the steamship Russia from Liverpool. Collector Murphy, postmaster Jones and others went down the bay in the revenue cutter and gave the General an enthusiastic reception. General Sheridan will leave for Boston early to-morrow, to be present at the reunion of the army of the Potomac.

CHARGES AGAINST A CONSUL.

A protest is to be brought under the consideration of the Board of Underwriters against the American Consul at Liverpool, for, as alleged, not providing the crew of the wrecked steamer Lucy Ellison, of Boston, Massachusetts, with sufficient clothing and food. The men were landed at Liverpool almost naked and penniless.

PEACE UNION.

The Universal Peace Union celebrated its fifth anniversary to-day at Cooper Institute. Resolutions were passed condemning the system of standing armies and military schools, declaring that all international differences ought to be adjusted by love and justice.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the International Typographical Union, to be held at Baltimore: Messrs. Winans, Hugh F. Dalton, Michael R. Walsh and Geo. W. Bassett.

TRACT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Tract Society to-night, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., presided, and several addresses were made.

CINCINNATI.

Homeopathic.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The State Homeopathic Medical Society to-day heard reports and papers from Dr. S. E. Adams of Springfield on electricity in the management of disease; Dr. Z Disbrown, on Meiiffica; Dr. H. H. Baxter, on Materia Medica as connected to clinical medicine; Dr. Hall, the general subject of Materia Medica and Dr. Owens on the treatment of several special cases. Considerable discussion arose on Dr. Finckes high potencies, Drs. Wilson and Hooker in great vigaine. Dr. Wood of the United States Detective Service, assisted by local officers. Perris is under indictment for the robbery of the bank in Nashua, Hampshire and Vermont, and also counterfeiting. Detectives followed him to England whence he fled after escaping from the officers in charge of cars at full speed. The detectives got on the track again yesterday and hunted him down to a house in Hoboken, where his wife had been living a month. Perris was known to be desperate and declared he would not be taken alive. He was surrounded in his bed at night and surprised him in bed at daybreak. He was very violent on the way to the New Haven train.

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REVENUE.

Statistics in regard to revenue collected from spirits in Indiana and the Northern District of Ohio for the nine months ending March 31, 1871, compared with the same time last year, show a decrease of seven and six tenths per cent. in Northern Ohio, while Indiana has increased eighteen per cent. The whole gain in Indiana is $407,492.95; loss in Northern Ohio $72,121.35.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad organized to-day by the election of last year's officers: D. McLaren, President and Superintendent.

OHIO.

Fire at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, May 10.—A fire broke out in Beckett's block, Hamilton, about noon and was communicated with the rear wooden of the third story building more or less the second and first floors. The first floor was occupied by store rooms, the second, mostly by offices. The total loss will reach $40,000, with insurance as follows: Enterprise, Cincinnati: $5,500; Hamilton of Hamilton, $5,000; Butler of Hamilton, $4,000; Teutonic of Dayton, $5,200; Dayton of Dayton, $1,500, Enterprise of Philadelphia, $1,500; Franklin of Cincinnati, $2,000; Farmers' Merchants' and Manufacturers', $4,000; Underwriters', $2,000, and Andes of Cincinnati $3,000.

MICHIGAN.

Railroad Consolidation.

COLD WATER, MICH., May 10.—The stockholders of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad met at the Company's office in this city today, and voted unanimously to consolidate the two branches, after which the consolidated company elected the following gentlemen as directors: Jas. Satterlee, J. G. Parkhurst, F. V. Smith, John S. Youngs, of the city of Cold Water, V. P. Callin, T. B. Skinner, of Battle Creek, Joseph Fisk, of Allegan, W. S. Hickox, H. Colby, H. H. Sturgess, B. Burks, J. H. Cook and A. L. Grimes, of Ohio. Reports as to the progress of the work are very favorable, and all things indicate that the road bed will be ready for the iron in August.

NEBRASKA.

A Lady Murdered.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 10.—Miss Kate Manning was found murdered near this place yesterday, having been shot twice, taking effect in the head and breast, and with several cuts about the head. The supposed murderers are now in custody.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

EUROPE.

Issy Evacuated

ROSSEL DISGUSTED.

A Reign of Terror.

RELENTLESS DECREES.

Insurgents Mowed Down.

PARIS TO BE BREACHED.

Secret Session of Commune.

FRANCE.

FORT ISSY EVACUATED.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Dispatches dated Paris, Tuesday night, say: Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Fort Issy, and began its evacuation by way of Nanvres, to escape the fire of the enemy!

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

The cannonade of the enemy became fearful, and caused an explosion in Issy, and a great fire in Vanvres.

INSURGENTS MOWED DOWN.

Meanwhile the insurgents attempted an attack on them in the direction of Nuilly but were mowed down by the government militia.

Great slaughter was caused and the survivors made a rapid retreat.

The cannonade of Nuilly now became violent.

ROSSEL DISGUSTED.

General Rossel now refuses the Dictatorship and accused the Commune of weakness. He complains of the cowardice of the troops in Issy, and says that instead of having fighting officers they had but talkers.

TRIAL OF CLUSERET.

Cluseret will be tried to-night.

TO BE DESTROYED.

The Column in the Place Vendome will be destroyed to-night.

THE TRI-COLOR.

The try-color is planted over Issy.

GETTING READY.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—All the Republicans are united. Thiers' proclamation had a great effect. Over 2,000 guns and 1,000,000 projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, ready for the bombardment of Paris.

PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED.

The assault at Paris will be made by the Fourth Corps under Gen. Douay, with ten thousand picked men.

OCCUPIED.

Villancourt is occupied by the Versaillists.

EXPECTED TO SURRENDER.

Fort Vanves is expected to surrender immediately.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Three hundred prisoners were taken at Issy.

COMMUNIST DEFEAT.

A sharp engagement took place yesterday at Issy, finally, in which the Communists were defeated.

THE WALLS OF PARIS TO BE BREACHED.

A breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable by the end of next week.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COMMUNISTS.

The National Guards and the partizans of the Commune are discouraged, and it is rumored, there is serious dissension between Rossel and the Committee of Safety of the Commune.

FRESH BOMBARDMENT.

Anteuil and Point Dajour were bombarded to-day from Montreuil and Brimborn, and the population are flying panic-stricken from that portion of the city.

A PRIEST AGAIN ARRESTED.

The cure of the Church of St. Sulpice has been once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again released from custody.

BAKERS FINED.

The Parisians have imposed fines on those bakers who are exorbitant in their charges for bread.

ALL QUIET AT ISSY.

The *Official Journal* of the Commune of today reports that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort Issy.

CANNON CAPTURED.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—One hundred and twenty-nine cannon were captured by the fall of Issy, fifty of which have been brought to this city. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions were found in the captured fort, considerable brandy infused with tobacco. The latter rendered fatal the wounds of those who drank it.

PARIS TERRORIZED.

The capture of Fort Issy causes terror among the Parisians.

FURIOUS FIRE.

The battery of Montrouet continues a furious fire upon the southwestern portion of Paris, to which the Federalists make but a feeble reply.

CLAIMED TO BE UNTRUE.

It is claimed by the Government that the statement of the Communists that the garrison escaped from Issy before the capitulation of the fort is untrue.

VERSAILLISTS ADVANCING.

The Versailles forces are slowly but surely approaching the enciente of Paris.

PARIS COMPLAINS.

PARIS, May 10.—General Rossel closes his communication to the Commune complaining that he had not received proper support, with the following words: "Two courses were open to our forces, viz: To break through the enemy's lines which environ Paris, or to retire. The former has been found to be impossible, therefore we have retired." He says, "I cannot continue to hold responsibility where every body deliberates, where no body obeys orders; where nothing is organized, and where gains depend upon the service upon a few volunteers." In continuation, the General complains that reinforcements have not yet been granted when urgently needed, and, in point of fact, the Commune was incapable to discharge the duties pertaining to it. He therefore retires from its service, and demands a cell in Mazas prison.

SECRET SESSION OF THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, May 10.—At a secret sitting of the Commune on Tuesday it was decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee of Public Safety, and the appointment of their successors be made immediately. The Commune decided to meet on three days in each week, except in case of emergency, when the sittings will be held permanently, the sessions to be in the Hotel de Ville. M. Delescluze announced that Rossel had adhered to his resignation, and appealed to the Commune to forego all animosities. The meeting was characterized with recriminations between the members of the Central Committee and those of the Committee of Public Safety.

THE TRI-COLOR.

The tri-color is floating at the corner of Fort Issy, but the fort apparently is not occupied by the Versaillists. The Commune announces that it is unoccupied and untenable. Vanvres is still burning.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

Drums were beaten all last night, the military evidently apprehending an attack.

RELENTLESS.

The Sub-Committee of Organization in a proclamation denounced orders the most relentless measures towards the besiegers. No soldier will be allowed to depart in the slightest degree from his duty, and all troops are forbidden to cease firing on the Versaillists who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and stragglers are to be shot at when caught, or if they are in numerous bodies are to be fired into.

TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, May 10.—Bismarck consents to reduce the indemnity twenty million pounds.

NOT TILL NEXT WEEK.

McMahon says he will not enter Paris before the end of next week.

HOPELESS.

A Paris dispatch states that the slaughter of Communists since Sunday was fearful, and that Rossel's resignation is to destroy the last hope for the success of the Commune.

FIRE CEASED.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—The fire from Fort Vanvres ceased at six o'clock this evening. It is believed the fort has been evacuated.

TROPHIES.

A body of troops to-day escorted to Versailles the cannon and flag captured at Issy. The captured standard was presented to the Assembly. Several members made speeches congratulating the troops on their success.

ENGLAND.

THE "TIMES" ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treaty of Washington, says that neither England nor Canada ever raised a question of exclusive privileges in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The *Times* says the terms of settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to England, and that the only difficulty now is as to the plan of the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The *Times* doubts whether the treaty will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but nevertheless trusts that it will be adopted and become a final solution of all the difficulties between the two countries.

REGISTRATION.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Government bill requiring and regulating the voters' register it voters was carried by only sixteen majority.

REPAIRING THE CABLES.

A steamer left the Thames to-day to attempt to repair the broken Atlantic cables.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Batavia, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

AUSTRIA.

REJECTED BY THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Reichsrath has rejected the bill granting to the Diets of the various provinces of the empire the right of initiative in legislation.

AN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day gave audience to the Marquis De Banneville, who presented his credentials as Ambassador from France. The usual ceremonies, incidental to such occasions, were observed.

GERMANY.

PEACE SETTLED.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—The definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 10.—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾; Bonds steady—5-20s '62, 90⅝; do '65, 90⅝; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7⅞@7¾d. California wheat, 12s. 9d. Corn: No 2 mixed 38s. Pork 66s 6d. Beef 105s. 6d. Lard 62s. Cheese 68s.

CHICAGO.

The Tyndale Murder.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The City Attorney and City Marshal of Jacksonville, Illinois, passed through Peoria this morning with two prisoners named John Lemons, alias Beldin, and Steve McFuly, supposed to have been instrumental in the murder of Sharon Tyndale, at Springfield. They were arrested, one near Bradford, Stark county, and the other at Princeton. The evidence is said to be strong against them.

THE CHENEY CASE.

One of those who were present at the meeting on Monday on the subject of the controversy between Bishop Whitehouse and Mr. Cheney writes to correct the account that has been published. He says that what actually transpired was as follows: The meeting was convened by the Bishop for the purpose of mutual conference, not between the Bishop and Mr. Cheney, but the latter was not present at the forenoon meeting and could not properly be, owing to his being under ecclesiastical censure, but between the the Bishop and the standing committee on one side and other Wardens, and the Vestry of Christ's Church, as Cheney's advisory Council, in order to rectify possible mutual misunderstandings and thereby if in any possible way to arrive at such conclusions on the part of the Rector of Christ Church as would, to use the bishop's own language, put it in his power, for otherwise he was powerless, to exercise the limited discretionary right with which law invested him in the administration of Ecclesiastical discipline. Owing however to the urgently expressed desire of the vestry for Cheney's presence without which they said they could do nothing, but not to be questioned by the Bishop, could not be admitted at a meeting like this of a formal and official character, the meeting adjourned, leaving the Bishop to make a suggestion that another meeting of a less formal nature might be appointed for the afternoon, at which Mr. Cheney was invited to attend and the whole question freely and fully discussed. This suggestion was adopted. The second meeting convened at 3 P. M., and remained in session till nearly 6 P. M., when Cheney, not yet present, was, on pronunciation of Mr. Cheney's sentence until the meeting of the next general convention, said forever debarred from the ministry. It was decide that Mr. Cheney had been following the doctrine of the Episcopal Church in quibbling over the word "secrate" in the baptism of infant baptism, Mr. Cheney to consent to its use in the meantime. Such a proposition he not even remotely hinted at in his presence. A proposal some weeks preceding this was made to the Bishop at a forenoon meeting, but the hopelessness of any such solution of the

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1102 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

THE WEALTH of the oil regions of Pennsylvania can be easily appreciated when statistics carefully compiled develop the fact that the average monthly production is somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million barrels, each worth over three dollars in cash.

THE *Post* thinks it is dangerous for Radical officials to smoke Democratic segars. No doubt that any thing that even savors of democracy is poisonous. Ah! well, the arguments of the *Post* against Radicalism are about as imponderous as a "puff" of segar smoke.

WE understand there is a Bureau of Education at Washington, but we have failed to obtained any documentary evidence of its existence, although we have used our utmost endeavors to do so, on several occasions. We hope to get satisfactory evidence of its existence before long.

FROM our rich and inexhaustible coal beds we have mined and sent floating down the Ohio on the present rise nearly ten millions of bushels of coal. In a few days return for this heavy shipment will come in cash the most of which will be placed in immediate circulation, thus contributing to our general prosperity.

THE TROUBLES AT SCRANTON do not seem to have ended. The so called Workingmen's Benevolent Association is causing all the mischief, keeping the miners in prepetual excitement and discontent by the publication of incendiary documents and the harangues of leading demagogues. If such scenes as have marked the Luzerne district within the past several months continue, great hardships will be entailed upon the miners and that locality will have to be constantly under the surveillance of the military authorities.

THE death of William Q. Wallace, Esq., of Harrisburg, is announced as having taken place on Friday morning. Mr. Wallace was born in Chester county in 1802, and was, consequently, in the 70th year at the time of his decease. He came to Harrisburgh in 1837, and resided there until the time of his death. He filled for many years with great fidelity and ability the office of Chief Clerk in the office of the Auditor General. His connection with the office commenced under the administration of Governor Porter, and continued until declining health disqualified him for further discharge of clerical duties.

THE labors of the Joint High Commission ended most satisfactorily and pleasantly on Tuesday last, when the signatures of the Commissioners were attached to the treaty for the settlement of the perplexing difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. The proceedings of the Commission throughout were of the most harmonious character and marked by the exercise on both sides of true manliness and dignified statesmanship. The session lasted ten weeks, during which there were thirty-eight sittings which averaged five hours each, so it is apparent that the Commission meant more business than pleasure. It is exceedingly gratifying that questions which were important enough to have brought about a war between the two great nations have been discussed peaceably in council and amicably arranged and settled, and the governmental relation ship in no wise disturbed. Had France and Prussia in like manner adjusted the trifling circumstances which led to the recent great war, both countries would have been far happier and better off to-day.

We are at this writing without the full text of the treaty document, but the announcement that the Alabama claims are to be fully paid, would have been received with much more satisfaction had it not been accompanied with the assertion that counter claims of British subjects against our Government are to be deducted therefrom. It does not seem altogether fair that such a manner should have been adopted to secure the claims of foreigners, to whom are open for redress our courts of justice, which have in many instances already righted the wrongs and injuries of British claimants. However, the text of the treaty may explain why such individual claims were admitted against the great international one growing out of the privateering of the Alabama.

THE DEMOCRACY of Connecticut have at last been driven to the wall in their base attempt to rob Jewell of his rights to the governorship of the State. The election was undoubtedly a very close one, but the voters willed at the ballot box that English should not govern over them this term. Prior to the election all sorts of party tricks and dishonest practices were resorted to in order to secure the success of the Democratic candidate, but the watchful Republicans blocked their games in many instances, and secured a comparatively honest election. Disappointed at the polls and taking advantage of the closeness of the vote the Democrats at once set about to count their candidate into office, but in so doing they blundered fearfully. Not baffled they hired their man, the judge of elections of the Fourth ward, New Haven, who officially declared that English had received one hundred votes more than he really did. This ingenious piece of rascality might have won had not the registry told a different story, and besides, it seemed a little singular that the Democratic candidate in the same ward received in the same declared official vote, precisely one hundred less than were given the more favored English. When these tricks were made plain, the Democrats managed to steal from the ballot box one hundred tickets cast and counted for Jewell, and then claimed that instead of his having received 579 votes, as originally announced, he only got 479. But they seemed to be very verdant in the art of "counting in," for they forgot that the 579 Republicans who voted for Jewell could be brought forward to swear that their tickets were put into the ballot box. And those voters have just done but very thing before the Legislative Investigating Committee. There is not the shadow of doubt but Jewell will be permitted to take the office to which fairly elected by the voters of Connecticut. Those Democratic politicians who have so dishonestly endeavored to defraud the people out of their votes, and who have resorted to perjury and stealth to accomplish their base ends, should be arrested and tried, and severely punished for their dark crimes.

The Democracy, of course, are furious because of the failure of their plans, and threaten to hold and keep the office, even should the Legislature pronounce against them. Witness the following Ku-Kluxy outburst of the New Haven *Press*, the organ of that party, and whose editor perhaps never smelt gunpowder on any other days than the "glorious fourths:"

Gov. English has acted too hesitatingly, but he will not be found wanting in this critical situation. He will never yield possession of the State records to a mob, but will, in accordance with his solemn oath, discharge all of his duties fearlessly and faithfully. To attempt to prevent him will be dangerous for the health of those who may decide to fight it out. The State has a fine military organization. We have Sheriffs in every county who know their duty, and will not hesitate to perform it. The Horse Guard is composed of intelligent men, who will not refuse to obey the orders of Governor English. The Legislature will meet again on Wednesday afternoon, when it is expected the Committee will have concluded its investigations and be ready to report.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Self defence is the first instinct of humanity, and it should be the first instinct of nations. If it is the first law of nature for a man to defend himself, it should be the first work of a nation to protect itself. But, unnaturally, there are many who entertain the belief that it is the first duty of a nation to protect others. Free trade sounds very pleasantly in the ears of those who do not duly consider its consequences. Why, says one, should I pay a dollar for a knife under the laws of a protective tariff, if under the free trade system I can buy one at about half that price? He never for a moment considers that with free trade his wages must be reduced at least one half, and what is still worse, that he may not be employed one half of his time. We often wish that all imbost duties were abolished, absolutely, for about two years. This abolition would teach the nation such a lesson that we would never hear free trade mentioned within its limits till dooms-day, except in terms of denunciation. Free trade is for the aggrandisement of the nations whose products we import, and the impoverishment of our own. If our laborers and operatives are willing to receive the starvation wages of the laboring classes of Great Britain, which seems to have gotten a surfeit of the sweets of free trade already, then let them continue to clamor for and demand the removal of a protective tariff.

In 1832, Henry Clay made the following statement in Congress: "If I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present Constitution which exhibited a scene of the most widespread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly the term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period which followed the passage of the tariff of 1824." A protective tariff has ever proved to be a blessing to the nation Under it we enjoy prosperity in commercial and manufacturing industries; agriculture flourishes, labor is abundant, cities expand, real estate appreciates in value, and peace and contentment universally prevail. Whilst under any system approaching free trade, commerce and manufacture languish, the husbandman and laborer are poorly rewarded for their hard toil, cities become depopulated, real estate depreciates, the people are reduced to a famishing condition, and discontent reigns everywhere. It is difficult to get the laboring classes to give this matter that deliberate consideration which its importance, and its bearing on their own interests demand. Under a system of free trade our capitalists could not pay present wages, and compete with the cheap labor of other countries. Capital and labor are handmaids. Both have their rights. Both should be protected. They are mutually dependent. The ruin of the one is the ruin of the other. Instead of being arrayed against each other in a state of hostile antagonism, they should work together as friendly allies.

A short time since Mr. D. A. Wells addressed a meeting in Cincinnati, and gave a review of the financial and commercial history of the country. He stated that during the three years following the financial crisis of 1857, when we had a tariff averaging 11 to 14 per cent. on the amount of our imports, and from 18 to 20 per cent. on dutiable imports, the United States enjoyed a prosperity unequaled in any other period of the same length in their history. The anti tariff speech of Mr. Wells has been ably answered by the Hon. E. D. Mansfield, who plainly demonstrates the advantages to the country arising from a protective tariff. He says:

1. We ask, what is our experience under our present tariff? Has it injured industry, obstructed commerce, oppressed any man or any interest? Let us look at it fairly. The simple truth is, that no act of legislation in Great Britain or America, under Pitt or Peel, under Hamilton, Madison, or Jackson, has ever been so signally efficient in promoting revenue, industry, and commerce, as the tariff of 1861 and its revisions.

The gentlemen, who with a most wonderful misnomer, call themselves "Revenue Reformers," say they want a revenue tariff. This is signally a revenue tariff. Look at it?

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

In 1860	$ 53,000,000
In 1864	102,000,000
In 1869-70	194,000,000
In 1870-71	210,000,000

Two-thirds enough to carry on the Government, public debt and interest, and not one dollar of it levied on American productions. It is the most successful financial measure ever adopted in any country.

2. What effect on commerce?

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In 1859	$700,000,000
In 1864 (midst war)	650,000,000
In 1869-70	756,000,000
In 1870-71 (at least)	960,000,000

Thus the aggregate commerce of 1870-71 (current year) is $250,000,000 beyond that of 1859.

3. What is the effect on the manufacture and labor of the country? The manufactories of Cincinnati have doubled in ten years; and we have reason to believe the whole manufacturing industry of Ohio has doubled. Even in that branch of industry which is represented as so much depreciated—ship building—the number of vessels has increased 60 per cent., and the tonnage 34 per cent. The production of coal has doubled, and the pig-iron made has nearly doubled—going from 900,000 tons to 1,700,000. The premium on gold is now but 11 per cent., but the wages of laborers are 30 per cent. in advance of what they were ten years ago. These facts show that the industry of the country is now on the rising tide of successful progress. Why should we turn it back?

4. The exports of the country are thought to be one of the tests of prosperity. Well, our exports have been rapidly increasing, and in the present current year will reach $420,000,000. Our agricultural exports have largely increased in the last two years, and as the agitation of Europe continues they will probably be greater.

5. How is it with wealth? The destruction of slave property took from the assessment (not for the reality) $3,000,000,000. But the assessment for 1870 shows only a loss of $1,600,000,000. Consequently there has been a large actual increase of property even in the South. In the whole country assessed the increase of valuation is $5,000,000,000, and that after a four years' war, in which we lost 800,000 men and $4,000,000,000. The increase of wealth considered in this light is enormous.

Now here, we have the effect of the actual tariff, taken as a whole, on the revenue, industry, commerce and wealth of the country. What is it? The customs revenue has been quadrupled from $83,000,000 to $310,000,000; foreign commerce in spite of all the outcry about American shipping, increased 20 per cent; American manufactures increased 80 per cent.; the wealth of the country increased $5,000,000,000! Is there a man who would change this state of things for untried experiments?

We heartily commend the above extract from Mr. Mansfield's address to the careful perusal of those who are constantly denouncing the injurious influences of a protective tariff upon our national industries. It is in exact accord with the declarations made by Henry Clay in 1832, and fully substantiates all the arguments made and conclusions arrived at by those who favor protection, and pronounce it to be the only safe-guard to national prosperity.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE OLDEN TIME.

XII.

The locations which I shall now point out will be as follows:

Beginning on the corner of Liberty and Third streets, and going up on the south side, from this point to Redoubt alley, there was only one house and that was occupied by Mrs. Irwin, the rest was all in garden grounds. On the eastern corner of the alley was the tan yard of John Caldwell, extending nearly to the corner of Ferry street, where there was a small tenant house, and then nothing but a couple of stables up all the way to Chancery Lane. Many years before the building of the Third Church, on the corner, there was a circus company and riding school for young ladies kept by Mr. Pippin. Some difficulty arose in the school from some persons connected with the circus, grossly insulting one of the young ladies, and it was taken up by her friends. The result was a considerable riot, which, for the time, broke up the company and resulted in the death of one of our citizens. Between Market street and Chancery lane, on the corner of the latter, there was a brick stable, which was afterwards converted into a printing office. East of Market street were the stores of Richard Bowen and Mr. Laytry, a dwelling house occupied by Mr. S. Mason, and a frame school house kept by the late Robert Christy, Esq. A short distance beyond was the tire shop of Mr. Gazzam and the blacksmith shop of the McClellands, on the corner of Wood street.

East of Wood street was the dwelling of General John Wilkins. After passing his stables there were a few small tenements occupied by a Mrs. Barr, John Cooper and a tap room kept by a man named Hutchinson. Above these there was the brick dwelling of John Trimble and then some vacant lots to the corner of Smithfield street. East of this, extending as far as Cherry alley, was the ground of the Academy. On the corner of that alley was the dwelling of Rev. Joseph Stockton, afterwards occupied by Rev. R. Bruce.

On the east side of the alley were some small frame houses, one occupied by a Mrs. Dobbin, then the dwelling of Mr. John Rowe and that of Wm. Arthurs, and on the corner of Grant street was a small house and store owned by Mr. Heazelton. Between this and Sukes Run was merely an open space.

Returning now to Liberty street and going up the north side of Third street.

At the corner was the Rope warehouse of Mary and John Irwin, their dwelling immediately adjoining, and extending to Redoubt alley, east of which there were several vacant lots and then the bark house and tannery of Geo. and H. Wallace, and on the corner of Ferry street was the blacksmith shop of John Gormley—afterwards occupied in the same business by Samuel Elliott and Joseph Long—where axes, hatchets, plowirons and edge tools were manufactured, and at a later date, when steam boat building began, the business was changed to the making of chain cables, anchors and the finishing of boats. East of Ferry street was the dwelling house of Wm. Diehl and adjoining it his butchering or slaughter house; then came a dwelling occupied by Nathaniel Holmes and then the dwelling of a gentleman William Graham. Adjoining this was a dwelling of a very worthy colored man, Benjamin Richards and his wife, a leading member of the Methodist society known as Aunt Judy. Near this, and extending to Chancery lane was their slaughter house. A portion of the dwelling still remains in the rear of Rev. McAboy's row. On the east side of the lane stood a log stable belonging to Ebenezer Denny, Esq., and then garden ground until we came to his dwelling, near the corner of Market street.

On the eastern corner of Market street was the store of Nicholas Cunningham, then a log stable and a few dwellings occupied by Mr. J. Byrne A little further along was the brick banking house of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Then came the hay scale lot and further along two brick dwellings one of which was occupied by William Sands.

This brings us to Wood street. On the east side was a store house, then a frame stable and near that the dwelling house of Mr. Black whose worthy widow, a useful woman in acts of benevolence, still survives. May she long be spared and continue her kindness to the poor. Adjoining this was the dwelling of that good lady, Mrs. Prudence Lambdin, mother of the celebrated artist James R. Lambdin. Next to this stood the old Drury Lane Theatre, the first in the town, where our citizens were for years entertained by theatrical performances From this, to the corner of Smithfield street the ground was vacant, as it was for a short distance on the other side of that street when we came to the brick house, at one time occupied by Mr. Edward Carr, and the surrounding grounds were used as a public garden. In after years this became the dwelling of Henry Holdship's family.

East of Cherry alley were the dwelling houses and pattern shop of John M. Mc Callister, and the garden grounds belonging to Benjamin Bakewell. Then two small frame houses beyond which was the brick dwelling of Mark Stackhouse, Esq., while on the corner of Grant street was the dwelling of Mahlon Rodger.

From this to Sukes run the ground was vacant for many years. When improvements began in this part of the town, the Baptist congregation built a frame church on the corner of Grant street.

There was in this portion of the town one small parcel which I have not before mentioned, it is the triangular lot bounded by Grant street, Seventh street, and Coal lane, which was all in pasture ground. At the head of Seventh street and fronting on Coal lane, was the residence of the Rev John Black, and from this to Tannehill's brewery, the land was all in farms and pastures. The Covenanters church, Rev. John Black, was in rather an obscure situation, near to the corner of Cherry and Plum alleys and is still standing.

Having given a more extended account of early recollections and locations than I had intended when I began my rambles, I will now write up two or three streets, in the Western end of the town, which can soon be done, as the improvements were very few. Beginning on West and Water Streets there was only what has been before described. The same may be said of Short street. Coming then to Ferry street, the occupancy of the corners has already been described, and in the space between the West corner of Water street and Front street there were no buildings. Between Front and Second streets there was a dwelling house occupied by John Phillips, carpenter. Both he and his wife were pious and leading members of the Methodist society. Between Second and Third streets was the dwelling house and shoe making shop of Andrew Willock. Between Third and Fourth streets were two dwellings, one of stone the other of brick, occupied by Alfred Lloyd and William Guyrad, at a later period by Joseph Long. Returning to Water Street, on the east side, between Water and Front streets, was the dwelling and blue dying establishment of Mr. J. Kelley, and from that to Fourth streets there were no improvements excepting on the corners.

But two streets now remain, within the town limits, which have not been traversed over. These two I shall give in my next. R

New Way of Moving.

From the *Italia* (quoting from a Paris journal) we clip the following:

"A lodger at Rue Clauzel No. 13, dwelling in the fifth story, nevertheless managed to move his housekeeping by means of the window, a few days back, at five o'clock in the morning—the daybreak of all lovers' folks. A cart was backed up to the sidewalk, and by means of a long cord, skilfully directed, a wardrobe, sideboard, sofa, matresses, &c., were safely deposited in the vehicle. All this went on under the observation of several of the neighbors, who were in convulsions of laughter, and of certain of the National Guards, no less hilarious, but still passive witnesses to this queer proceeding.

"To cap the climax, the house porter (*concierge*) in sublime innocence of this clandestine flitting, came out just as the last bundle was lashed on the vehicle, and the horse, roused by a vigorous cut of the whip, started off with the whole machine, heaven knows whither, spite of the shouts of the unlucky *concierge*, who was thunderstruck at the cool audacity of the operation."

LOUISE LATEAU.

The Bleeding Girl of Hainault---A Remarkable Case.

[From the New York Times.]

A new wonder has turned up in Belgium. But a little while ago we recorded the marvelous exploits of a fasting girl in Wales. Still later, national pride was gratified by the advent of a wondrous prophetess in Louisville. The young lady whose fame now resounds in Hainault however, is a more astounding person than either. In fact, no more inexplicable case than this of Louise Lateau's has probable ever been known. Her peculiar accomplishment is not to fast, or to prophesy, but to bleed. This she does in the most profuse and unprovoked manner, and every effort to find out how she does it has hitherto failed. The investigation has not been confined to the ignorant or superstitious. It is asserted that the ablest Flemish physicians have been baffled in their attempt to discover the cause of the young woman's sanguinary proceedings; and certainly the account of Dr. Day, just published in Macmillan's Magazine, may well stagger the most incredulous.

The published history of Louise Lateau offers the customary attestations of the purity and simplicity of her character. It is characteristic of these cases that public confidence is always bespoken, and doubt disarmed, by elaborate assurances of the rectitude and guilelessness of the new wonder. Hence we are not surprised at being told that for the first seventeen years of her life Louise was an uncommonly good little girl, and no one ever knew her to fib, pilfer or even to flirt. In 1868, having for a short time been out to service, she fell into ill-health. For a month she seemed on the verge of the grave. At this juncture began her extraordinary performances. One Friday morning a slender jet of blood oozed from the upper surface of her feet. On the third Friday it came simultaneously from side, feet and hands. A few months after blood came also from her head; and now, by the latest accounts, "she presents every Friday—and on Fridays only—an awful sort of image of the bleeding form of Christ on the Cross." Cataleptic symptoms accompany this exhibition. The young woman goes at 8 o'clock in the morning into a species of trance. In this she says she beholds in vision the scene of the Passion. Tears roll down her cheeks, but now and then she smiles in ecstasy. She is insensible to all outward sights or sounds, and remains unmoved by even very strong electric shocks. Until 5 in the day she remains in coma, blood appearing constantly as described. She then leaps up at a bound, falls into a cold sweat, has a rattle in her throat, and an imperceptible pulse, and seems on the the point of death. Nevertheless, she recovers in about fifteen minutes, and then remains in her usual state until the following Friday.

When news began to spread of this strange affair, crowds of people naturally began to flock to witness it. The Roman Catholic clergy of the neighborhood, at once, we are assured, called in able physicians. One of these, Dr. Lefebore, has given great attention to the case, and has printed a monograph of it. This gentleman has been for two years at the head of the medical staff of two lunatic asylums, and is likewise a professor in Louvain University. His report is examined at length by Dr. Day, and the latter has received a note from Dr. Lefebore, stating that, as lately as the middle of January, the condition of Louise Laieau remained unchanged. His experiments have been numerous and interesting. He scrutinized the places from which the blood exuded with a microscope, and found that on those places the epidermis is very thin, so that the true skin can be seen through it. When the bleeding is going to begin, a little bladder appears on the spots, filled with a transparent reddish fluid. A rent presently takes place in the cuticle, the serous fluid escapes, and the blood begins to ooze from the surface of the exposed papillæ within. The quantity of blood often amounts to nearly a quart. Pending its flow, the doctor repeatedly tickled Louise's nose with a feather, made her smell ammonia, pricked her with a needle, and passed a strong electro-magnetic current along her arm. All this the girl invariably bore without the least sign of uneasiness or even of feeling. Dr. Lefebore carefully wrapped her hands in strong, well-stitched leather gloves, drew them tightly at the wrists, sealed the strings, and then watched the result. Not a drop of blood got into the gloves when taken off were filled with blood. In brief, this physician and others feel totally unable, however awkward may be any different assumption, to declare that the girl is consciously an imposter.

What, then, is the alternative? The doctors of the Roman Church of course have no difficulty in answering this question. The case of Louise Lateau, in their view, is purely miraculous. It is a fresh instance of stigmata, to add to the seventy that have gone before, the veritable history of which lives in the annals of Rome. Those who cannot accept this facile hypothesis, and who are not constrained to believe that the reports of the doctors are, in every sense, absolutely trustworthy—so that no curious unforseen elucidation shall be hit upon, as in so many apparently insoluble pathological problems before—will, no doubt, adopt the theory that the case of Louise Lateau presents some novel or hitherto unanalyzed symptoms of hysteria, the explanation of which will not long be withheld from the world when experts apply themselves to the mystery who are best qualified to track and unfold it.

The Barron Steel Process.

This is a new method, and one perhaps not yet beyond the condition of an experiment, but it has at least suffered for the production of steel of as fine quality as has ever been made by any other means. The whole process consists in exposing malleable iron to the action of gaseous hydro-carbons, at a temperature just below that of fusion. Under these circumstances the iron rapidly and regularly absorbes the carbon of the gas and becomes steel. By the Barron process shapes of iron are converted into steel without change of form, and this is the most satisfactory application of it I have seen. For example, tools or implements of any kind may be moulded and cast, these shapes made malleable by the ordinary process, and then by impregnation converted into steel, coming out as scissors, knives, axes or other implements of the very best quality, with no forging whatever. Whether this method is capable of effecting cheaply the conversion of large masses of iron, is not yet demonstrated, though it is claimed, both from the fact that a piece of iron may by this means be covered with a sheet of ennamel or coated with a layer of any desired thickness of steel, while yet retaining the toughness of its iron core, and that by a coating of clay the absorption of carbon may be limited to any portion of the surface upon, it is evident that this method is destined to have extensive application in the arts.

The quality of steel made by this process is such as leaves nothing to be desired. With tailors' shears, cast in form, made malleable, and then converted by the Barron process, I have cut florence silk so nicely as to prove the edge perfect; then with these same shears have cut up sheets of tin and untempered steel; returning to the silk have found the edge wholly unimpaired, and this after a repetition of more than twenty times.

There are various other methods of manufacturing steel, which, if I had unlimited space, it might be well to allude to; but I have already said enough upon this subject to show what activity and progress there is in the improvement of the methods of manufacturing iron, and I have been led to dwell upon the subject, perhaps even now longer than was in good taste, carried away by my sense of the immense importance this industry is to assume in our State, when our resources are properly investigated and brought into use.—*Dr. Newberry, Ohio Geology, Report for* 1870.

Co-operation.

The Commune of Paris has issued a proclamation announcing that, as many workshops have been abandoned by their principals, a commission had been appointed to devise measures for the employment of the workingmen. This commission is directed to prepare a list of the abandoned workshops, to take an exact inventory of the tools they contain, and to report their present condition. The commission is also authorized to report a practical way for reopening the workshops, under the charge of the former employes, organized as a co-operative association. A jury of arbitration is also to be established, to settle the indemnity to be paid to the masters when they return, for the absolute relinquishment of the shops to the co-operative societies.

THE *Daily Mail* gives the following case of dog-infanticide and lynch law: An Israelite in Montgomery owned a female quadruped of the canine persuasion which recently had a litter of seven pups, which she carried out doors and placed behind a big box; she then killed them, dug a hole and buried them. The owner of the dog was so much shocked by her conduct that he hung her to the nearest limb of his highest tree in his yard.

SMITH WHITTIER has brought suit against the Chicago *Times*, laying his damages at $25,000, for defamation of character. The paper has had a rich harvest of libel suits recently. It says that when business is dull with Chicagoans, and they can find nothing else to do, they sue the *Times*. This, we suppose, may be considered good moral exercise.

TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

We have often said, and now repeat, that persons who have any rupture or condition requiring mechanical support, that there is no better place that can be found than that of Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street. We have not only known rupture relieved, but we have seen crooked spine and varicose veins treated with the most perfect success at the same place, and we would advise our readers to cut this out and go no where else when they need such services, and we do so with the full assurance that they will get full satisfaction. The Doctor has had an experience of over thirty-five years in the treatment of rupture, and it would be more than singular if in that time he had not acquired an entire mastery over that terrible and now common malady. The Doctor is now called in all difficult cases of rupture. Remember his office, 167 Liberty street.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET PECK'S IMPALPABLE DENTIFRICE,

The components of this Powder are strictly free from silliceous matter, and are entirely soluble in the fluids of the mouth. Especial care is taken to reduce the powder to the fi est degree of comminution. Under these conditions it is a perfect Preservative for the Teeth, being sufficiently hard to reduce the tartar formations without at all affecting the enamel. The powder should be used at least once a day. Also, fresh Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds sold at the very lowest prices.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

QUIT DRUGGING.

This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the Bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and beneficial effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters attest its virtues and commend it.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills which flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE, MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

WEST COMMON MACHINEST NE WORKS.
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegh y.
FREDERICK ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, fle th and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable ter

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MANY GOOD
A
T
WILLIAM
NEW STORE.
25c. Dark Gray Mixed Poplins, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
12½c., Wash Poplins, all colors.
12½c., New Spring Delaines.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
25c., Plain Black and Striped Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
75c., Gray Japanese Silks.
$1.25, American Gros Grain Silks.
6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., Good 4-4 Bleached Muslins.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins, an extra bargain.
18¾c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
35c., 6-4 Table Linen.

DRESS GOODS,
In all the Latest Fabrics and Colors.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Black Hernanies and Iron Grenadines.
Black and Colored Alpaca Lustres.
Silk Poplins and Fancy Mixed Goods.
A new lot of Poplin Plaids.
Lawns, Percales, Chintzes and Fine Ginghams.
White Goods.
Plain and Striped Chambrays and P. K's.

At the Very Lowest Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SUITS, SUITS,
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of
Lawn and Linen Suits,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS,
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.
ap26

WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of
PIQUES,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
Embroideries all widths.
ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.
SPOOL COTTONS.
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
ap26:r23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
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SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manufactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings. Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BARGAINS
AT
SEMPLE'S
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Table Covers, Mats, Napkins, Towelings.
Curtain Laces, Bed Quilts, &c.
BLACK LACE POINTS.
Grenadine Shawls.
Black, White and Colored Shetland Shawls.
At 40c., Men's Calico Shirts.
50c., Ladies' Summer Shawls.
$2, All-wool Spring Shawls.
65c., Light Gored Skirts, printed border.
50c. Ladies' White Skirts.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
The latest novelties in Millinery Goods.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Fringes, Pique Trimmings and White Gimps.
Ladies' Corsets and Undergarments.
Gents' Chintz and White Shirts, Neck Ties, &c.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
TTHS

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25				

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1888, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871. }

The local demand for money continues active without being urgent. The banks and larger discount houses appear to be discounting freely, so that the amount of first class paper offering outside is rather less than during the previous week. Rates are steady for good endorsements, and single names with bond collaterals, can be had at from 8@10 per cent.

There is the usual complaint of a dull trade in stocks. There is some enquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30's at 94 flat and for the stock at 49.

Connellsville 7's are apparently out of the market.

We note a sale of East End Gas Company 1st mortgage bonds (7-30's) at 90 and interest. But a limited amount of these bonds will be issued, and for parties desiring a ready first class investment, we do not hesitate to commend them.

Bank stocks are scarce for the present, and the few lots offering are wanted at full current rates, and are quickly picked up by investers.

A small lot of Monongahela Water Co. stock sold at $25.50 about the current price for a month past.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	117	117
5-20—1862	111	110¾
" 1864	111	110¾
" 1865	111	110¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	99½	99
Do Scrip	94¾	94¾
Erie	43¾	43¾
Reading	103¾	104
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	125½	125½
Rock Island	115¾	115¾
Chicago & N. W	85¾	85¾
Do. Preferred	97¾	97¾
St. Paul. Common	62¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	81¾
Wabash	64¾	64¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	46¾
West. Union Telegraph	60¾	60¾
Adams Express	93¼	93¼
U. S. Express	56¾	54¾
Wells, Fargo	44	44

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	5-30 Jan. & Jy. '65	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	110¾	Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	110¾	U. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110¾	U. P. R. R. Land Gr.	80¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacific	115¾

NEW YORK, May 10, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 111¾@111¾. Loans made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings about twenty millions. Exports to-day $256,553. Governments opened steady but in the afternoon declined from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The government bought $2,000,000 at an average of 1.11-17 or a trifle under 1 cent. The decline in bonds was owing to the rumor that Secretary Boutwell telegraphed the Assistant Treasurer here to accept $2,000,000 bonds provided that amount was offered at par in gold or under. The stock market has been rather dull to-day partly in consequence of the interruption to business from change of quarters to open the Board until the repairs to the old room had been completed. The cliques are buying stocks as the bears offer them down. The Post says the prevailing opinion among those most competent to judge is that the present bull will be followed by another upward movement, during which the clique hope to fully unload. The feature of the market has been Erie, New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail Express; stocks are lower on United States and American. It is said today that the Courts will take the Erie road from Gould, Fisk & Co. Gold easy at 4@5 per cent. Tennessee, and South Carolina bonds are strong and active, others steady. National banks rates being sold freely at discount.

Sterling exchange Bills.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 116¾; 5-20's, 1862, 110¾; do 64, 110¾; do 65, 110¾; new do, 113¾; 67, 113¾; 68, 113¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6s, 116.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 94¾; Tennessee old 69; do new 69¾; Virginia new 71; old 69; North Carolina old 47¾; do new 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 60¾; Quicksilver 11¾; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 15; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells & Co's Pargo Express, 44¾; American Union do, 54¾; United States do, 55¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 99; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 43¾; do preferred, 82; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 145; Reading, 104; Michigan Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 128; Northwestern, 84¾; do preferred, 97½; Rock Island, 115¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 98; do preferred, 80; Ft. Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 118; do preferred, 119¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¾; C. C. & C., 89¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 156; Lake Shore, 103; Illinois Central 135¾; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 102¾; Union, 93¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, scarce and higher with sales at 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@5; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

APPLES—Market almost bare and dealers generally report the green apple trade over until the new crop makes its appearance.

BUTTER—There seems to be no falling off in the receipts and no improvement in the demand, and, in consequence, we have to report a continued dull market, though there is little or no change in prices, 15@20 for good to prime. The stocks in the hands of commission men are accumulating as there is no demand for export.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales at 4@5 for red and 5@6 for green. All huri held at 7 cts.

BEANS—Dull; $1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BREAD A.—Quoted at 2½@3 cts per lb.

COTTON—Sales at 12¾c per lb to upholsters and 14@14¾ for spinning.

CHEESE—Is coming in more freely and lower prices are looked for within the next few days; we continue to quote prime new Ohio factory at 16; Ohio Factory at 15 and W. R. at 13@14.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and prices have advanced; we now quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 21½@22—usual advance in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 80 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Demand steady and prices well maintained. Tomatoes, $2.65@2.70; peaches, $3.50 per dozen in 2-lb cans and $2.50@3.00 for Winslow's Corn, $2.75@3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull with an unusually large supply and a very light demand—indeed, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples may be quoted at 4@7 cts, as to quality; Peaches at 10@10½ per quarters; 11@12c for mixed, and 18@14 for halves.

EGGS—The receipts are comparatively light but with a supply fully equal to the demand, the market is quiet and prices unchanged, 14 @15. Some dealers hope to catch a better market about the close of the week and consequently refuse to sell under 15, but for the time being there is no trouble in buying at 14.

FEATHERS—Scarce and in demand, with sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 70@75—usual advance in a small way.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged—devoid of a single new Philadelphia characteristic worthy of special notice. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for fair to good spring extras, $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's and $8.75@7.00 for good red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, for small lots in store, $6.25.

GRAIN—With continued light receipts and in active demand, the market for wheat is strong and prices are fully sustained, $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats firmer and in better demand and holders generally are disposed to ask an advance; we now quote at 56@57 for yellow and 59@60 selling—small lots in store, 62@63; there seems to be no demand for export as yet, but it is probable that there will be inquiries from both Philadelphia and Baltimore within the next few weeks. There is a moderate demand for ear corn, but shelled is reported very dull; mixed shelled is offering at 68@69 and ear may be quoted at 60@70; prime yellow shelled quoted at 75@77. Rye is quiet and unchanged—but very few buyers for small lots above $1.09 and very few small lots offering. The receipts of Barley continue very meagre, and it begins to look as if this section of country had been pretty well drained; we continue to quote at 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee: the importers are losing 1c per lb in bbls and are not pressing sales lest a further decline should occur; the west is buying for immediate wants only, our market being liberally stocked at low figures. Java Coffee is better at ¼c per lb advance. Sugars: the last ten days has witnessed a quick advance of ¼c per lb in refined, and ¼c in raws; but the indications are that prices will recede to some at an accumulation of stocks is felt. This advance was caused mainly, by the news of a large deficiency in the supply to come from Louisiana—partially by the excitement and speculation incident to such news. Our dealers having additional facts of the same character previous to the advance are selling refined at ¼c lower than they can now be laid down in bbls. Molasses: we should make a note of this. Demerara sugars are high and, in fact, there are none to be had in first hands in any market for new Crops and the very under stock in jobbers hands in all sections. The importers prices for Porto Rico are legible, very many choice markets at 11¾. Syrups are better—an advance of 3c per gal having been realized during the past week. The indications are that still higher prices will obtain. Molasses; all grades firmer with an advance of 2c per gallon for New Orleans. By reference to our files it will be seen that New Orleans molasses was considered the best "sweets," to hold during the summer. The views then held are now being realized, and already inquiries are being made from the east for samples of choice to prime molasses in this market, choice to be quoted at least 75c, if not 80c in jobbing way. Stocks in choice lots, Rice firm and prices tending upward. Carolina scarce.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND OILS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Very Ordinary, 9¾; prime to fully good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10¾@11¾; Demarara, 11¾ @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13½; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13¼; C, yellow, 13.

MOLASSES—Cuba Clayed, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good at $1; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial, Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1.40; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 50c.

FRUITS—Layer currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 11c. Valencia Raisins, 13c. Layer Raisins, $3.15 per box.

HAY—There is an improved demand and the market is firmer and prices a shade better; sales baled, on wharf, at $14@17. Sales from country wagons at $15@20.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (4 weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green inspected slow and steer 10¾@11; green salted kip 10@10; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $4.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—We can report regular sales at $1.50@1.70, in gallon jugs, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The stock in this market is comparatively light though the demand is only moderate. Bran may be quoted at $1.40 @1.50, in store, and Middlings at $1.70@1.90.

OILS—Sales of Linseed, 68@70. Linseed Oil is lower and cannot be quoted above $1.00.

PROVISIONS — Plain shoulders, 8; Sugar Cured do, Canvassed, 10@; Ribbed Sides, 9¾@10; Clear do, 11; Breakfast Bacon, 14; Canvassed 15; Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams, 16@18¾; Plain do, 15@15½. Dried Beef, 12½ @13¾. Plain and Canvassed. Prime kettle Lard, 11¼@12, in tes, and 12¾@13, in kegs and buckets. Canvassed, 13@14.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@9½ cts.

PEAS—Sales at $1.75 per bushel.

PONTS—Sales at private quotations.

POULTRY—The receipts of live chickens seem to be increasing but the full grown prices are maintained, 70@80 cents per pair, as to size.

POTATOES—In steady demand but unchanged; prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, by the car load, $1.10 in bulk and $1.15 sacked; $1.30@1.35 for small lots in store. Western Peach Blows, $1.00@1.05 by the car load.

SEEDS—There is little or no inquiry for either Clover or Timothy Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Flaxseed is scarce and unsettled firm at $2.30@2.35.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wilson's New Friend, 6; Palm, 8; Extra, 9; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Sales Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 @12½.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, } WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871. }

The receipts thus far this week have been comparatively light and with a slight improvement, the market is stronger and, as compared with last week, prices are a shade better, fully a quarter of a cent higher. The sales since the date of our last report, Saturday, foot up about 350 head, at prices ranging from 6 to 6¾ cents for medium to good shipping steers and 6¾@7 for prime to extra. At noon to-day there were but six car loads in the pens unsold, and it is probable that the arrivals will continue light during the balance of the week.

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"	36	51,820	6 25
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Jackson to Allerton	14	19,400	6 85
Fangare to Allerton	15	17,420	6 75
Rosse to Allerton	32	44,340	7 00
Barry & B to Allerton	36	39,240	5 80
Kirkpatrick to Kelly	19	24,700	6 00
Calhoun " "	16	22,250	6 60
Pearson to Kelly	19	27,610	P T
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Gillilian to Young	18	22,250	6 62
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P. R. Ashbury sold for:			
Baum to Allerton	54	57,700	6 15
Sousley to Smith	18	21,660	6 07

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The receipts thus far this week have been large and the market is slow and weak, as buyers generally are holding off as much as possible in anticipation of lower prices. As compared with last week there is a decline of fully ½c, perhaps ¾ cent, particularly on the common grades, though as will be noted, sheep are worth more per pound than either hogs or cattle. Following is a partial report of the sales since Monday:

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Long to Pearce	99	8,250	4 85
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Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
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Iddings to Davis	208	18,410	5 25
Gatton to Lloyd	183	16,240	6 90
Carl to Erisman	102	16,940	7 15
Allerton to Erisman	189	16,180	6 90
Mauger to Erisman	232	19,950	7 00
Hunter to Drum	238	19,580	5 50
Hutchinson to Pearce	109	8,690	5 25
Wilson to Pearce	95	7,350	5 00
Smith to Lloyd & T	220	19,270	5 50

HOGS.

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Lowery to Reyenthaler	309	32,750	5 40
Rose to Roth	49	11,090	5 55
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Booth to Hedges	66	8,650	5 25
Murfiet to Hedges	131	20,750	5 50
Hedges to Reyenthaler	84	17,540	5 10
Calhoun to Imbof	192	45,660	5 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Sea to Reyenthaler	38	22,900	5 70
Mallory to Imbof	76	22,370	5 60
Sadler, Hoven & B. sold for:			
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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871. }

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CRUDE.

Very firm, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have advanced fully half a cent. Following are the closing quotations: seller May, 10½; seller mid July, 11¾ bid; seller all year, 11@11½; buyer all year, 13. it was rumored that May had been sold at 11¾; and late in the day there were but few sellers below 11¾. Sale early in the day of 2,000 seller all year at 11, and 2,500 seller June, on lower creek, at $4.30.

REFINED.

Also strong and higher. May quoted at 24¾ @24¾; June, 24¾; July, 25@25½; June, July and August, 25¾ bid. Sale 2,000 1st half June at 24¾, and 3,000 1st half July at 25¼.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless Oil Works 768, account Packer & T; Liberty O W 500, account Duncan & Laddin O W 160, account W T Baum; Excelsior O W 240, account Jas Blakely; Commercial O W 450, account J B Barbour.

Total ..... 1,638.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Ref. Co. 109 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 321 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 680 bbls.

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J. A. McKee & Son 353 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

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By P. & A. Telegraph Line.)

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TITUSVILLE, May 10.—The market opened with buyers offering from 8c to 10c less than at the close of the day previous, but sellers were firm and not offering to sell at less than the best figures of Monday. Towards the close a better feeling prevailed and the market closed firm, with $4,30@4.35 bid on the Lower Creek and sellers at $4.40 on the Upper Creek. $4.10@4.12½ were bid in the morning, without effecting any purchases. At the close $4.15 was bid for spot and from $4.17½ to $4.20 for regular, with sellers asking $4.25 outside. The market's were firm at the close. We quote the following sales: On Upper Creek, regular 2,700 bbls at $4.20; spot 1,000 at $4.17½; regular 2,700 bbls at $4.20; spot 1,000 at $4.17½; 1,750 at $4.15; on Lower Creek, 10,500 S O 9 at $4.35; 2,000 S O first part at $4.37½; 1,500 spot at $4.35; 500 at $4.35; at Oil City, 1,000 H G at $4.02½.

Herald production report: for April, 13,308 bbls; increase in stock, 14,088.

OIL CITY, May 10.—Producers report sales of 12,000 barrels.

PARKERS, May 10—12:40.—Market firm and advancing; Lower Creek buyers offer $4.45@4.47½; sellers ask $4.50; Oil City $4.50@4.75. Weather clear and pleasant.

TIDIOUTE, May 10—12:40.—Market quiet at $4.20.

PARKERS, May 10—1:45 P. M.—The market is very firm, with a few sellers from $4.40@4.45

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm and steady.

WHEAT—No 2 firmer and ½@¾c higher; $1.27¾@1.27¾c cash and seller May, closing firm at outside. This afternoon strong and active; $1.29¾c cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed active, firm and ¼c higher, closing at 55¾c cash. This afternoon strong and quiet.

OATS—No 2 active and ¼c higher, closing at 48¾@48¾c.

RYE—No 2 firm; 90c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 80@82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady; 87¾c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weaker.

MESS PORK—$18 buyer thirty days; $17.12½ seller June.

LARD—Quiet.

BULK MEATS—Dry salted shoulders 6c; short ribs 8c.

HOGS—Fairly active; $4.40@5.05.

CATTLE—Unchanged $4.75@7.00.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland, 15¼c. Flour firm; superfine western and State, $5.65@5.85; common to good western extra, $6.05@6.30; good to choice do, $6.35@6.80; white western extra, $6.85@7.20; Ohio extras, $6.20@6.90; St. Louis, $6.30@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal at 91@91½c. Wheat active with export demand; new spring, $1.56@1.57; red and amber, $1.61@1.63; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1.58; No. 1 Canada, $1.58. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet. Corn firm; yellow, 81c; mixed western, 78@79c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western mixed, 61@62c. Lard quiet; kettle rendered 11½c; tierce 11¾c. Pork steady at $17.00, for mess.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Weather more settled and trade is a little more animated, but far from being active and the state of trade without anything to change the views of last week. Under such circumstances the odds and ends of the season are increasing but the full and fine prices are maintained, 70@80 cents per pair, as to size.

POTATOES—In steady demand but unchanged; prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, by the car load, $1.10 in bulk and $1.15 sacked; $1.30@1.35 for small lots in store. Western Peach Blows, $1.00@1.05 by the car load.

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Herald production report: for April, 13,308 bbls; increase in stock, 14,088.

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FLOUR—Firm and steady.

WHEAT—No 2 firmer and ½@¾c higher; $1.27¾@1.27¾c cash and seller May, closing firm at outside. This afternoon strong and active; $1.29¾c cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed active, firm and ¼c higher, closing at 55¾c cash. This afternoon strong and quiet.

OATS—No 2 active and ¼c higher, closing at 48¾@48¾c.

RYE—No 2 firm; 90c.

BARLEY—Dull and nomin

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting this evening.

The Alarm of Fire last night from box No. 35, corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue, was false.

New Hose.—The Fire Commissioners have been advised of the shipment of one thousand feet of new hose from the east and expect to receive it to-day.

Letters retained in the Pittsburgh postoffice for postage May 10th:
Gallivan, Bridget, Washington, D. C., 3c.
Price, James, Duncan, Pa., 1c.

Assault and Battery.—William Deany made oath before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Richard Whittaker with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused struck him with some sort of a weapon without just cause or provocation. A warrant has been issued.

Feminine Shooter.—William McClure alleged before Alderman Strain yesterday evening that Annie Smith had fired a revolver at him, the ball passing through his coat sleeve, with great danger to his life. A warrant for the arrest of Annie for felonious assault was issued.

Foul Names.—An information for disorderly conduct was made before Alderman Herron yesterday afternoon by Leopold Heilbruner against Peter Moore. The prosecutor alleges that the accused came to his house in the Twelfth ward and called him foul and abusive names. Warrant issued.

Albert Haulberger was charged before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, yesterday with assault and battery. The accused, who works at a rolling mill on Preble street, Allegheny, became indebted to the prosecutrix in the sum of $80 for board, and when a demand was made for payment, instead of producing the cash, knocked her down. A warrant was issued.

Surety of the Peace.—Oath was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Mollie Ecker accusing Martin Brawdie with surety of the peace. She not only alleges that the defendant threatened to kill her, but that he took up a chair and made hostile demonstrations therewith. A warrant was issued for Martin's arrest.

Family Feud.—Louisa Stokes made oath before Alderman Butler yesterday against her sister-in-law, Carrie Stokes, for assault and battery. The parties are residents of Birmingham and this is a cross action brought by the complainant in consideration for one of a like character brought before Justice Krehan. Help for a hearing.

Belligerent Saloon Keeper.—The failure to get a license seems to have made Joseph Hart of Sharpsburg belligerent. Yesterday Harry Alfred Caldwell, a minister of Sharpsburg made information before Mayor Wilson against Joseph for surety of the peace. The clergyman had testified before the License Board against Joseph, whereat he became angry and threatened to deprive the congregation of their pastor by means of the bullet. The officers are looking for Hart.

What will be done with Him.—Yesterday morning officers Reeves and Cupples were called upon to arrest Peter Wolf, a young man who was creating a disturbance at No. 34 Third avenue. Wood is insane and has been arrested several times. He was taken to Dixmont at one time but it is said was sent back because his father failed to pay for his keeping. He was not arrested in the street and sent to jail. He is now in the lock-up, and it is not known what disposition will be made of him.

We understand that some of the members of the Excise Committee claim that the committee has the power to call the Legislative Convention for the different wards of this city. When they can show the law so that the candidates on the Legislative ticket in the city district be voted for the day our municipal officers are, the Excise Committee might have some control in the premises, but as long as they are voted for by the whole county, the Excise Committee undoubtedly has the right to call the Convention.

Z. W. Pennington, whose card appears today in this paper resumes his former vocation in this city after an absence of seventeen years. The older citizens of this county need not be told of his skill and efficiency as Surveyor and Civil Engineer, but to very many of the present population we take leave to recommend Mr. Pennington as thoroughly capable of giving complete satisfaction in every department of his profession. Orders in his line will be executed with a promptitude and skill derived from a prolonged and active experience.

The Duncan House at Oil City is one of the best conducted hotels in the oil regions and has long been the popular resort and headquarters for Pittsburghers. Recently the genial and ever popular host, H. R. Miles, Esq., a retired oil man, and well known here, J. Cross and John A. McOmber, of the Central Hotel of Petroleum Centre. These gentlemen are great favorites with all who have ever enjoyed their hospitality, and they have had large experience in hotel keeping. They have thoroughly renovated and refitted the Duncan House and are now ready for the reception of their many friends. We earnestly recommend any of our readers who may visit the oil regions to stop with them, and our word for it, they will be made to feel comfortable and at home. The office will be over the office of the Central or Monongahela, while the attendance is splendid. In the clerks office will be found Mr. P. J. Sullivan as well as the jolly old bar Mr. Frank Cornell, both as polite and accommodating gentlemen as can be found in a month's travel. Altogether we are pleased that the Duncan House is destined to increase its past popularity and prosperity, for the new proprietors mean not to be excelled in the hotel line by any house in the State.

Presentation.

The hotel of Mr. Adam Wiegand, on Water street, was the scene of a very pleasant reunion last night. The occasion was the presentation of a a magnificent gold chain, valued at $80, the gift of Mr. Barrington, to Lieut. David Campbell, of the Mayor's police, a large number of the personal friends of both donor and donee were present, and after the presentation and remarks had been made, the guests sat down to a splendid supper prepared by the host, to which ample justice was done.

Revenue Cases Compromised.

Yesterday the following cases were compromised by the U S. authorities here, by orders of Gen. Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Daniel F. Legbert, of the Twelfth district, charged with selling liquor in unstamped packages. Compromised by payment of $1,500 and costs. He was a dealer in Luzerne county.

W. C. Kress, of Tioga county, compromised a case wherein he was charged with selling distilled spirits in five-gallon cans without the necessary stamps, as a wholesale dealer, by paying $300 and costs.

Waste the Children.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning Dennis McCafferty made an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* with a view of obtaining the custody of his four children, whom he alleges to be illegally retained and in the custody of Mary Ann McCafferty, of Chartiers township. The names and ages of the children are given in the petition as follows: Charles, aged twenty years; William, seven; Alexander, Jr., five, and Matilda, Francis, aged thirty. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday, 20th inst., at which time the case will be heard.

Another Charge.

Yesterday Alderman Koenig lodged an information before Mayor Brush against Jeremiah Carroll, Wm. Bracken, and S. Lannehen, for interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty. This is a new charge, growing out of the attack made upon the Magistrate when he attempted to assist a policeman to arrest the accused on Penn avenue a few weeks ago. It will be remembered that he was then knocked down and otherwise badly treated, for which he lodged an information against them at the time for felonious assault and battery.

Pleasant Occasion.

On Tuesday evening, at the family residence in Allegheny, our eighty respected fellow citizen, Henry Rosenbach, Esq., celebrated, with his accomplished and estimable lady, their silver wedding anniversary. A large and brilliant assemblage was in attendance and joy and happiness ruled the hour. The happy couple, who have journeyed through life hand in hand together for a quarter of a century, sharing each others joys and sorrows, were made the recipients of a large number of very valuable tokens of love, regard and esteem from their friends. We hope they may live to celebrate their golden wedding, and that their lives in the future may be as happy as they have been since the word was spoken which united them for life till death.

Union Missionary Meeting.

Our Methodist readers who are interested in the missionary work of that denomination should not forget the First Quarterly meeting of the various branches, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which will be held this evening in the Smithfield street church. An address will be delivered by Mrs. Dr. Eastlacke, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent lady speakers of the day. Rev. Mrs. J. S. Mills will also read an essay upon the missionary work, which will be followed with other general literary exercises. The choir of the church, which is one of the best in the city, will have charge of the musical portion of the entertainment. The occasion promises to be one of great interest and all who have sympathy with the cause should not fail to be in attendance, to learn all about the work.

Coroner's Inquests.

Alderman Morrow, in the absence of the Coroner, yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of John Ellewain, who died suddenly at his residence in Hoover's court, Sixth ward, about half past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. He had been lying ill since some time last winter, but never had the attentions of a physician. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered by the jury.

Yesday evening an inquest was held by the same magistrate on the remains of Thos. Gillespie, which were found floating in the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island, yesterday morning. The deceased was a stray man, aged thirty-five years, unmarried, and lived with his widowed mother on Grant street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, and was last seen alive on Sunday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of accidentally drowned.

Sudden Death.

Rev. J. O. C. Scanlin, pastor of the Mansfield Catholic Church, died suddenly at Mercy Hospital on Tuesday morning. Father Scanlin came to the city Saturday, and feeling indisposed, repaired to the hospital. Tuesday morning, feeling somewhat better, he was attending to his devotions and while on his knees was siezed with another attack. One of the sisters in passing noticed that he was seriously ill, assisted him to rise, and started to conduct him to his room, but they had proceeded but a few steps, when he sank down and expired. He died of heart disease. The deceased has been pastor of the Mansfield Church for a number of years, and may be said built up the congregation. He was a good man, and highly respected by all who knew him. His funeral will take place this morning at nine o'clock, from St. Paul's Cathedral, where a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be held.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Vacancies in the Committee—Admission of the Colored Representatives.

Yesterday afternoon the Republican City Executive Committee held a meeting in the Common Council Chamber, City Building.

The Chairman, Mr. Joseph A. Butler, presided, and called the meeting to order at two o'clock. Messrs. Joseph Hartman and John D. Fleming officiated as Secretaries.

After the approval of the minutes.

Mr. B. W. Morgan moved that the vacancy in the Eighth ward be filled by the election of Mr. J. J. Booth.

Mr. Hartman, representing that ward, proposed Mr. Geo. F. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan (*B. W.*) claimed that he had been informed that the principal Republican workers in the ward desired Mr. Booth in the Committee.

Mr. Hartman contended that as he (Hartman) was the only representative in the Committee from that district, he had the power to appoint a colleague without consulting the Committee.

Mr. Evan Jones thought the Committee were entitled to the privilege of saying who should come into the body.

The discussion now took a personal turn, and the merits and demerits of the two candidates were pretty fully discussed. Eventually the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting.

Mr. M. F. Egan was then chosen as representative from the Fifth, in place of Dr. Gilmore, resigned.

Mr. Butler now vacated the chair to Mr. John W. Riddell, and then called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the colored Republican citizens had sent fourteen representatives for admission into the Committee. He had called two meetings, and at these the delegates had been selected.

He therefore offered a resolution, that the action of the committee at the last meeting in authorizing the admission of seven colored delegates be rescinded and the fourteen who had been chosen be admitted to seats.

The introduction of this resolution created some what of a sensation in the assemblage.

Mr. R. C. Elliot wanted to know were chairman Butler had received his authority for calling two meetings of the colored people. There had been considerable talk about that second meeting and he thought an explanation would be in order. The Committee had ordered one meeting to be held, and at that he had understood that seven delegates had been chosen. These then were properly the only delegates who could be admitted. Now—

This was the signal for a lively personal discussion participated in by Messrs. Butler Elliott, Davis, Evan Jones and others. It was finally closed, by a call for a vote on the resolution of Mr. Butler, which was lost by a very decided majority.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

36. Wilson vs. Western Penitentiary.
37. Spencer, McKay & Co. vs. Mcrmine.
43. Hippely et al vs. Day & Co.
43. Kerr vs. Excelsior Oil Co.
44. Dalzell vs. Rose et al.
47. Little vs. Brown.
48. Feichi vs. Calhoun.
52. Lewis vs. Dana.
53. Ebert vs. Nicholson.
54. Alpert vs. Harley.
59. McCabe & Co., vs. Howard.
60. Plankerston vs. Ross Township.

BELLIGERENT COOPERS.

A fountain for the Aldermen—Daily litigation—The latest cases—The man who was not a "spitzaboo."

There is a cooper shop situated on Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, which seems to be prolific of assault and battery suits and which furnishes sufficient business to keep all the neighboring magistrates in a state of moderate activity. Hardly a day passes that one or two suits are not entered—generally it would seem for amusement as the cases hardly ever reach the courts. The latest was that which aroused Alderman Bolster from his reveries and infused new life into his official expenses of yesterday afternoon. Eventually the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting.

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Mr. R.